

ART. XV.—*On Some New Species of Victorian Mollusca, No. 5.*

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(Plates IX., X.).

[Read 12th December, 1901].

The present paper includes descriptions and figures of the following species:—

Mangilia (?) *incerta*, sp. nov.

Terebra inconspicua, sp. nov.

Leptothyra arenacea, sp. nov.

Calliostoma hedleyi, sp. nov.

Haliotis granti, sp. nov.

We have to thank Mr. S. W. Fulton for photographs of some of the species, and Mr. F. E. Grant for the drawings of the remainder.

Mangilia (?) *incerta*, sp. nov. (Pl. IX., Fig. 1).

Shell small, narrow, somewhat solid, fusiform, composed of five and a half slightly convex whorls, with a well impressed suture. Embryonic portion consists of a whorl and a half, smooth and slightly swollen from the dorsal aspect, and apparently with an exsert tip.

The penultimate and spire whorls relatively strongly ornate, with close narrow costae traversed by a few strong spiral threads; on the penultimate whorl itself there are twelve or thirteen costae which are broader than the interspaces, and there are about five spiral threads, the median one being the coarsest.

The costae gradually fade out on the body whorl, but there are numerous (about fifteen) more or less irregular spiral threads, the strongest being situated at about the shoulder.

Aperture elongate-ovate, a little less than half the length of the shell, with a very broad anterior canal; columella smooth, slightly excavated medially, and with a gentle twist towards the anterior end.

The shell is of a uniform light brown colour.

Dimensions.—Length, 4 mm.; breadth, 1·5 mm.; length of aperture, 1·75 mm.; breadth of aperture, ·5 mm.

Locality.—Off Rhyll, Phillip Island, Western Port, obtained from shell-sand dredgings (J. H. Gatliff).

Type in Mr. Gatliff's collection.

***Terebra inconspicua*, sp. nov.** (Pl. IX., Fig. 2).

Shell small, not solid, of $9\frac{1}{2}$ whorls, regularly and tapering. Apex blunt. Nucleus of $1\frac{1}{2}$ smooth whorls. Whorls telescopically arranged, slightly convex with numerous faint ribs crossing the whorls at almost regular intervals, the only other sculpture being faint transverse striae, visible under the lens. Suture well-defined, and on account of the overlapping of the whorl a slight shouldering is caused. Colour sordid white, irregularly, longitudinally streaked with brown.

Dimensions.—Length, 12 mm., greatest breadth, 3·5 mm.

Locality.—Dredged five to six fathoms off Rhyll, Phillip Island, Western Port (J. H. Gatliff).

Observations.—This shell may be readily distinguished, owing to its slight sculptural characters.

Type in Mr. Gatliff's collection.

***Leptothyra arenacea*, sp. nov.** (Pl. IX., Fig. 3).

Shell small, turbinate, solid, umbilicate, whorls four to five convex, the two nuclear whorls smooth, the rest spirally ridged, these ridges being well-developed and numbering about eleven to thirteen around the mouth on the last whorl; space between the ridges wider than the ridges, aperture circular. Umbilicus deep, and extends at the back of the columella to the anterior of the aperture, and is occasionally margined by a strong thread. Base round. Lip thick. Sordid white.

Dimensions.—Diameter, 2 mm.; height, 2 mm.

Locality.—Dredged 5 to 6 fathoms off Rhyll, Phillip Island, Western Port (J. H. Gatliff).

Type in Mr. Gatliff's collection.

Calliostoma hedleyi, sp. nov. (Pl. IX., Fig. 4).

Shell conical, imperforate, apex acute. Whorls eight, convex, often tumid below the suture on the lower whorls, suture well-defined. Embryonic whorl smooth, the sculpture on the two following whorls is clathrate, and on the remainder consists of spiral, irregularly granular threads, of unequal size, and varying in number, usually six on the antepenultimate, and by the gradual division of some of them, increasing to eight on the penultimate whorl, and twelve on the body whorl above the periphery at the outer lip, and there are from twelve to sixteen on the base, these latter are often spotted with red on alternate threads, granulations on base flattened, space between threads narrow.

Base convex, umbilical region narrowly impressed. Aperture subrhomboidal. Outer lip thin, smooth inside. Inner lip, pillar oblique, smooth, rounded, somewhat excavately flattened at its base from within, not toothed.

Colour, yellowish-brown, with reddish markings, either in maculations or spots.

Dimensions of Type.—Diameter, 14 mm., height, 15 mm., other specimens measuring, 14 by 17 mm., and 14 by 12 mm.

Locality.—Dredged 5 to 7 fathoms off Rhyll, Phillip Island, Western Port (Gatliff); San Remo, Puebla Coast, Airey's Inlet, Lorne, Portland (Maplestone).

Observations.—As in many other Trochids the sculpture in this species varies considerably. By Australian conchologists it has generally been wrongfully identified as *Trochus fragum*, *Phillipi*, but reference to the original description and figure show that species to be a more acutely conical shell, with flatter whorls and larger granules. We agree with Mr. C. Hedley in his remarks at page 19 Proc. Lin. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1901, that *T. fragum* is a synonym of *T. decoratus* of the same author, the latter name having priority. Hitherto we have not found this species on our coast.

We have named the shell after Mr. C. Hedley, Conchologist to the Australian Museum, Sydney, as it is greatly owing to his critical remarks above referred to that we have been prevented from following the errors of others.

Type in Mr. Gatliff's collection.

Haliotis granti, sp. nov. (Pl. X.).

Shell strong, broadly ovate.

Dorsal aspect.—Spiral portion of the whorls well defined and elevated. Body whorl somewhat flatly convex, and from the outer lip, for about one-half of the whorl, radiately ruggedly ridged; ridges following the contour of the lip, and being six or seven in number; these are crossed by numerous irregular, comparatively fine, spiral ridges, which are closely scaled. Perforations strongly produced, tubiform; five open, and another half formed on the lip. The perforated ridge is followed outwardly by a broad concave area, then there is a well defined ridge, having on its under side two minor ridges; base sharply angled.

The spire is white, with irregular radiating bands of brown, with green shading, which gradually coalesce; the outer portion of the body whorl being of a uniform dull olive brown.

Basal aspect.—The inner lip is somewhat broad and concave; and from about its centre to the outward termination gradually tapers off in width.

The iridescence of the nacre is richly tinted, the predominating colours being rose and green.

Dimensions.—Greatest diameter, 140 mm.; smallest diameter, 110 mm.; altitude, 43 mm.

Locality.—Shoreham Beach, Western Port (J. H. Gatliff).

Observations.—This species in broadness of form and tubular production of the perforations is allied to *H. cunninghamii*, Gray, but is more rugged in sculpture, excepting in the spiral ridges, which are finer. It is nearly related to *H. naevosa*, Martyn, but is much broader, the spiral whorls are more elevated, the body whorl flatter and the projections of the perforations are much larger; the base of the inner lip tapers more gradually, and it is broader from the columella outwards; and the coil of the shell is more circular; the iridescent coloration is very much richer.

Type in Mr. Gatliff's collection.

We have much pleasure in naming this shell after Mr. F. E. Grant, who has assisted us in our work by his skilful drawings of many of our new species.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

PLATE IX.

- Fig. 1.—*Mangilia incerta*, n. sp.
,, 2.—*Terebra inconspicua*, n. sp.
,, 3.—*Leptothyra arenacea*, n. sp.
,, 4.—*Calliostoma hedleyi*, n. sp.

(All much enlarged).

PLATE X.

Haliotis granti, n. sp. × 2.

(About half natural size).
